

JONES

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN, 10 April, 1844.

(Advertisement)

CREDIT HARBOUR --The Stockholders of the Credit Harbour are hereby notified that a Meeting will take place at Mr. R. Lynd's Inn, Port Credit, on Monday, 6th May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve the ensuing year, agreeable to the Act of Incorporation.

JOHN JONES, Secretary.

Port Credit, April 2nd, 1844.

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DF

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN, 19 May, 1847.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mr. JOHN JONES, alias TYENDENEGAN.

Died, at London, C.W., on Tuesday morning, May 4, Mr. John Jones, alias "Tyendenegan," Indian War Chief and Interpreter in the Indian Department, ~~was~~ universally and deservedly regretted, aged 48 years. Mr. Jones was born at the River Humber in 1799.....

Charles Lavell.

London, C.W., May 10, 1847.

JP

Family History

THE CHURCH CHRONICLE, Toronto, April, 1863

See article in Nelles folder.

"Mr. Charles Jones, son of the late Reverend (sic) Peter Jones, ~~was~~ present."

THE CANADIAN ALBUM. Men of Canada, or Success by Example
Edited by Rev. Wm. Cochrane, D.D.,
Vol. 11.

Bradley, Garretson & Co., Brantford, Ontario, 1893.
page 262

PETER EDMUND JONES, M.D. (Chief Kahkewaquinaby), Hagersville, Ont., October 30th, 1832 1843. He is a son of the Rev. Peter Jones (Chief Kahkewaquinaby), a celebrated Indian Methodist minister, who died June 28th, 1856. The doctor's mother was a well known English woman, who closed her illustrious career in Brantford, Ont., in 1890.

..The name of his band is "The Messissaugas of the Credit," the richest tribe in the province. Dr. Jones for a time edited and published The Indian, a reliable and valuable publication on Indian matters. He has the most rare and valuable private collection of Indian relics and curiosities in the Dominion, and has been solicited to take it to the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893.

Taking Bible To Red Man Century Ago

**Book of Genesis Was
Translated and Printed
in Toronto in 1835 -
Missionary's Work**

By PERCY GHENT.

Looking back over a period of 140 years to the days when John Graves Simcoe was establishing the capital of Upper Canada in our Royal Town of York, it arouses a smile to remember that London was also seriously considered as a favorable site, chiefly because with the stationing of a military force there, a wedge would be driven between the Indians of the Grand Valley district and those farther west. Simcoe sometimes a little dubious concerning the loyalty of the native tribes, felt some apprehension about the safety of the white colonists and their settlements, and the possibility of an uprising, to this military governor, would be a vital consideration in the selection of the site of his capital.

For in Simcoe's time, and for many years later, the Indians were a force to be reckoned with, even numerically, when the white settlers were so few and far between. Moreover, these children of the wilderness, wandering about through the forest primeval, were still very close to the aboriginal state. Few of them spoke English and most of them, even in times of peace, could revert to the weird native customs at a moment's notice. In case of war, the introduction of the white men's firearms and firewater added to the pagan ferocity accompanying the use of the tomahawk and scalping knife, and made the Indian an interesting problem, at least.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS

When the pioneer missionaries, therefore, carried the gospel to the various tribes, it was necessary to have the Scriptures available in the native dialects. It is not surprising, then, that one of the earliest books to be printed in Toronto, one year after its founding, in 1835, should be part of Holy Writ in the Indian tongue.

Peter Jones, who translated it, was a son of Augustus Jones, one of the two surveyors who assisted Simcoe in the planning of York and the founding of the two famous highways, Yonge and Dundas streets. Augustus, a skilled surveyor imported from New York, employed many Indians to assist him in his work, became familiar with their language and fascinated by the picturesque life they led. Eventually he married an Indian girl, the daughter of a chief, and Peter, one of several children, was born at Burlington on the 1st of January, 1802.

BROUGHT UP AS INDIAN

His father, being absent on long trips through the forest very frequently, Peter and the other children were brought up as Indians taking part in pagan feasts and dances and blackening their faces to propitiate various gods and familiar spirits. In later life, the zeal of Peter Jones as a missionary was the means of converting many Indians to the Christian belief. Another memento of this famed pioneer mis-

sionary in the possession of the writer is a New Testament in the Ojibway language, inscribed:

"Presented to the Rev. D. Sawyer from his affectionate cousin, Peter Jones.

"Brantford, June, 1851."

*Presented to the Rev. D. Sawyer
from his affectionate cousin, Peter
Jones.
June 1851.*

FAMILY

PETER EDMUND JONES, M.D. (Chief Kahkewaquonaby),
Hagersville, Ont., Oct. 30, 1843. Son of the
Rev. Peter Jones (Chief Kahkewaquonaby), Indian
Methodist minister. Mother a well known English
woman who died in Brantford, Ont., in 1890.

also under "Indian" and "Religion"

Diary of Mrs Peter Jones 1833

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MEDICINE

Jones

Friday - Sept 27

after dinner went with my good husband
to see a poor sick man, he bled him, his breathing was
very short, his feet and hands cold, he appeared

Diary of Mrs. Peter Jones 1833

MEDICINE

Sunday, 3rd, November

.....dear Christine in great agony, high fever and inflammation, she appeared fast hastening to another world. John on the ground tortured with his finger which from the scratch of a pin was festering, the dear Babe very restless.....

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Lot 7 con. 1 Toronto S.D.S.

Beech, Pine, Maple, Oak, Bass and Elm.

PATENT 4 Dec. 1807

Peter Jones

200 ac.

Twp. Saltfleet, Co. Lincoln, Yeoman. C.R. allot.

in lot 8, con. 2 N.D.S.

Also held lots C. & D. E.C.R. 1837 - 200 ac.

5 Apr. 1825.

Chas. Depew

200 ac. L200

Indians - Indians - Petitioners.

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JG

Land Book R. U. C. 1835-1836. Prov. Archives.

JM's
p. 137. 3 Sept. 1835.

Petition read before the Council.

Joseph Sawyer and others - Mississauga Indians residing at the River Credit. Stating that in consideration of the many services the Messrs. John and Peter Jones have rendered unto them ever since they began to worship the Great Spirit, did unanimously agree in a full Council, to let them have one acre of Land each at the mouth of the Credit, within the Town plot lately laid out, and for which they have given them a Lease for the term of Nine hundred and Ninety nine years. And Praying that the said John & Peter Jones may receive a Deed, or allow them to purchase the same for the sum of £25 per Acre.

Recommended for the purchase at Twenty five Pounds per Acre, as the Commissioner of Crown Lands has made the necessary explanation.

JONES

The widow of John Gage had relatives of her own in Canada at a very early day. Augustus Jones, a surveyor, whose name appears on many of the early Wentworth County deeds, was her brother. He married an Indian lady, Tuhbenehnequay, the daughter of a Mississauga chief, at the Grand River in Canada in 1798.

From DEATH AND MARRIAGE NOTICES
in
The UPPER CANADA GAZETTE AND AMERICAN ORACLE

(1793-1809)

Compiled by I. Homfray Irving

From the files in the Legislative Library, Toronto.

Married) At the Grand River about three weeks
since, A.Jones Esq., deputy surveyor,to a young lady of
that place,daughter to the noted Mohawk Warrior,Terrihogah
(Saturday.May 12, 1798.

Land Book T. U. C. 1837-1839. Prov. Archives.

p. 146.

19 October 1837.

Petition read before the Council.

Revd. Peter Jones. Stating that his late father Augustus Jones, deceased, held a lease from the late Captain Joseph Brant of a tract of 4800 acs. of land in the twp. of Cayuga dated 4 Oct. 1797, and was for the usual term of 999 years - that his father leased a portion of the above tract to him, by an Indenture of lease bearing date the 9th June 1830. That the Original lease has been unfortunately destroyed, but the necessary proofs of its existence, as also an authenticated copy of the same were supplied on the occasion of David Thompson's Claim for a parcel of the same tract, which claim, as also Several others under the same lease have been confirmed, and praying that his claim to the above parcel may be confirmed by Her Majesty's Letters patten, and according to the description furnished by Mr. Lewis Burwell, D.P.S.

Mr. Hepburne's Report.

I believe the fact to be correct as stated in the Petition that the original claim of the petitioner's father Augustus Jones, through whom the present one is desired, to the 4800 acs. in Cayuga was confirmed by the Executive Council some time since on the Petition of David Thompson. Should my supposition be found to be correct, I am not aware of there being any objection

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-2- Peter Jones.

to the Petitioner's receiving a patent in his name for
the land included in the Lease from his father
to him and which forms a part of the 4800 aces. tract,
according to the description drawn up by Mr. Burwell,
D. P. S.

Toronto
9 Sept. 1837

(sgnd) William Hepburne
Acting Trustee Six Nations
Indians.

Recommended according to the report of the
Acting Trustee.

Appd.

Ontario Historical Society - Papers and Records Vol. 26.
Page 476 - 7.

Selections from the Papers of James Evans.

(From Rev. Wm. Case to Rev. James Evans).

Grape Island,
Jan. 9th, 1830.

Dear Brother,

Yours of the 6th instant came this evening by Sister Crow. I am truly gratified and thankful to God to learn that you are prospering in religion and encouraged in your school.

.....

The school at the Credit is not doing well, Bro. John Jones, the teacher is consumptive it is thought and has not been able to attend the school much since the Conference. Bro. G. Ryerson is quite desirous to have the infant system in operation there, but they have no plans, nor knowledge of the system. How shall we afford them assistance? I have you going up for only two weeks, you might jump into my sleigh and spend one week with them and return. It will be important that the system be understood at the Credit as it is so central and the knowledge could then be communicated to the neighboring schools. ... I believe you could do better than any other person we have and there is much in commencing well in anything. ... If you can possibly go, I wish you to prepare drawings for their school, taken from the patterns you have with the improvements you have made. But whether you go or not please have the drawings ready and have them ready to send up by Bro Ryerson when he goes.

The system we have adopted here would probably be of use in all the stations of giving instruction by answering their questions. On Sabbath afternoon they come prepared for the purpose - the children with their Testaments. They rise one by one, name the book, chapter, and verse, then read it and put their questions. The Brothers and Sisters ask through the Interpreter Sunday. The following questions were lately proposed, "Who took care of Moses after he was taken from the water?", "Why did they make Joseph a coat of many colours?", "What mean the foolish and wise virgins?", "How are we born again?", etc. This affords us a good opportunity of teaching them the providence of God, the influence of grace, the care of parents, the duty of children, etc., etc.

.....

W. Case.

Mr. James Evans, Rice Lake,
Care of E. Perry, Coburg.

Page 478 (From Rev. Wm Case to James Evans).

Grape Island,
..... 1830.

Dear brother,

.....

I know not who we shall get to assist you. George Henry is needed at the Credit and as to P. Jacobs has so often forfeited our confidence that I wish to have nothing to do with him. I should expect that he would seek the first opportunity to seduce some of your promising females, so I can and will have nothing to do with him till we have

full proof of his penitence and virtuous deportment. I am thinking that perhaps we may spare George Henry by and by for a short time.

.....
W. Case.

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(From William Case to James Evans).

Grape Island,
Feb. 1, 1831.

My Dear Brother,

By Messrs. Perry and McCarty I sent you on Saturday last the books, letters, etc. I write to enclose you forty dollars cash.

I feel desirous to know how you progress in your dictionary of Indian, English, etc. By Bro. Ryerson I learn that Peter Jones is to assist you. I should not have consented to have anything to do with Peter on account of his immorality and particularly his lasciviousness.

Perhaps he may want to know the meaning of the word. You can explain it to him. His conduct from time to time has almost broke our hearts. I expect nothing else but he will seduce some of your females at Rice Lake and thereby ruin them and our cause. However, as Bro. Ryerson has allowed you to employ him I shall not forbid it. Do the best you can to get on with your important work, forwarding translations. I very much desire you may be able to get it completed by the 7th or 10th of Feb. when I hope to see you at Rice Lake.

.....
W. Case.

Whole No. 208.

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Our absence yesterday at the Credit, in attending the funeral of Christieen, wife of Mr. John Jones, brother of the Rev. P. Jones, has precluded a part of our editorial observations of to-day. Mrs. Jones died on Sunday last, after a few days' illness, from confinement, in the 28th year of her age - having been 10 years a witness and a practical illustration of the power of grace upon the Indian heart. She was a niece of the late John Brandt, Mohawk Chief and Superintendent of the Six Nations, and with her mother, who died in the triumphs of faith about three months since, was the first fruits of Indian Missions. She was converted in June, 1823, at the Grand River. Her conversion was clear and scriptural, and her life was consistent throughout. The following autumn she was married to Mr. Jones, by whom, she had four children, two of whom are with her. - On the removal of the Chippewa Indians to the Credit, the writer of this article was appointed their first stationed Missionary, and lodged in Mr. Jones' family, from he received every attention that Christian kindness could bestow.

Page 63 Contd.

an ordained preacher, returning in that capacity ten years subsequently to the same Circuit.

On Friday, the 22nd day of February of this year (1828) Peter Jones, the native missionary to the Indians, who was at the Credit river, visited the little church. In his own words, they "Started with Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, my brother John, and about twenty Indian school children for York, for the purpose of exhibiting their improvement before some of the members of the House of Assembly and others. Reached town about 3 p.m., and at 7 o'clock repaired to the Methodist chapel, which was crowded to overflowing. The Rev. J. Richardson commenced the services by giving out a hymn and prayer, after which the Rev. W. Ryerson addressed the meeting, stating the object for which they were assembled. The Indian children then commenced exhibiting in a pleasing manner their improvement - first by singing both in English and Indian, then by reading, spelling, reciting the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments. They also showed samples of writing, and the girls of sewing and knitting, and closed by singing. The Speaker of the House of Assembly, who occupied the chair, spoke on the occasion, and also several of the members; all evinced great interest for the prosperity of Missions among the natives of the forest. The Rev. W. Case gave a general statement of the Missions, and a vote of thanks was given

Land Book K. U. C. 1819-1820. Prov. Archives.

p. 186. 1 July 1819.

Petition read before the Council.

Peter Jones. ... for an additional Grant of Land
Not granted.

DOMINION ARCHIVES. Department of Indian Affairs -
Report on Indian Affairs.

B. McCaulay

April 1839.

P. 411.

The River Credit Indians

Of course whatever arrangements may be finally adopted respecting the Indian Tribes will include the Credit Reserve. How much of it has been sold by Government, and what remains cannot be stated without the necessary returns. The small tracts at the mouth of the 12 and 16 mile Creeks as marked in the sketch have it is believed been also disposed of.

I am surprised that no trace can be found of the origin of the abatement (\$50) in the annuity, for it can hardly be ascribed to mere inadvertence, but in the absence of any thing to justify a reduction the Indians are of course entitled to the full amount, and the present arrears of \$750 should be made good. Mr. Jarvis, however, reports them to be indebted nearly 600 on Harbour Stock. Whether this investment is more advantages than in the Grand River Navigation, I cannot say. I understand it - yields a profit. Still it seems to have absorbed the annuity and to have plunged the Indians into debt and the propriety or devoting the annuity to a speculation of this ~~like~~ kind, instead of paying over the money to the parties entitled, may well be questioned unless such appropriation be made with their free ~~is~~ assent.....

J. L. Macaulay.

Department of Indian Affairs.

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Annual Estimate For Payments For Lands Surrendered to the
Crown.

ARTICLES required for the 2nd Annual Payment for a Tract
of Land in the Province of Upper Canada
provisionally agreed for with the Indians
of the River Credit.

35 yards Cloth	€ 15/	£ 26. 5. -
50 " Caddies	€ 5/	£ 2. 10. -
105 " Molten	€ 3/11	20. 11. 3
100 " Ratteen	€ 7/6	37. 10. -
200 " Stroud	€ 7/11½	79. 7. 6
40 Blankets 1 point	€ 7/1	14. 3. 4
40 " 1½ "	€ 7/11	15. 16. 8
40 " 2 "	€ 9/7	19. 3. 4
42 " 2½ "	€ 13/9	28. 17. 6
42 " 3 "	€ 18/4	38. 10. -
50 yds. Irish linen	€ 4/2	10. 8. 4
106 " P. Calicoe	€ 2/1	20. 8. 4
80 " S. cotton	€ 2/1	£ 8. 6. 8
1 Dozen Silk Handcfs	€ 50/	2. 10. -
12 Laced Hats	€ 10/	6. --. -
2 lbs Sewing Thread	€ 5/10	-.. 11. 8
6 Pairs Shoes	€ 6/8	2. --. -
3 Doz. Horn Combs	€ 2/2½	-.. 6. 7½
3 " Ivory Do.	€ 13/4	2. -- -
1 Groce B. Knives	€ 96/8	4. 16. 8
1000 Sewing Needles	€ 4/7	-.. 4. 7

(continued)

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-2- Articles required for the 2nd Annual Payment.
for a Tract of Land in the Prov. of U.C. provision-
ally agreed for with the Mississagua Indians of the
Credit River.

112 lbs Tobacco	€ 1/4½	£7. 14. -
6 Cwt. Ball & Shot	€ 58/4	17. 10. -
195 lbs. Gun Powder	€ 1/91/8 pr 100lbs	17. 17. 6
1000 Gun Flints	€ 20/	1. --. -
1 Gross Gun Worms	€ 15/6½	--. 15. 6½
3 Pair Arm Bands	€ 50/	7. 10. --
100 Broaches	€ 33/	1. 13. --
100 Pair Ear bobs	€ 1/4½	6. 17. 6
6 Chiefs Guns	€ 75/	32. 10. - 17
11 Common Ditto	€ 37/11	20. 14. 1
142 lbs. Brass Kettles	€ 3/10½	27. 10. 3
2 Neat Tin Do.	€ 100/	10. --. -
3 Dozen Scissors	€ 7/6	1. 2. 6
9 Half Axes	€ 4/2	1. 17. 6
6 Frying Pans	€ 5/	1. 10. -
6 Pike Tomahawks	€ 10/5	3. 2. 6
1000 Fish Hooks	€ 2/6 pr. 100	1. 5. --
4 Clasp Knives	€ 7/6	1. 10. -
10 Beaver Kaps	€ 16/8	8. 6. 8
4 Dozen Looking Glasses	€ 20/10	4. 3. 4
6 Ditto Chalk lines	€ 8/4	2. 10. -
5 Pieces Ribbon	€ 20/	5. --. -

Amt. of Requisition £ 522. 9. 1

Amt. of Payment £ 522.10. -

Amounting to Five hundred and twenty two pounds and ten

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-3- Articles required for the 2nd annual payment, etc.

Shillings Halifax Currency in Dollars - 5/- ea.

Indian Department

Fort George 31st December 1821

(sgnd) W. Claus D.S.G.

J. B. Clench I.D.
(signed in red ink)

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Sums required in Goods at the Montreal
Prices for the 2nd Annual Payment for Land surrendered
to the Crown by the Undermentioned Indian Nations or in
the Province of Upper Canada.

Tribes

Missisaguas of River La Credit - Men, 48; Women, 73;
Children, 88; Total 209; Amount of 2nd Annual Payment,
£522.10.—; Computed at £2.10 per Head as per P. agreement.

J. B. Clench I.D.
(signed in red ink)

Indian Department

Fort George 31st Dec. 1821

(sgnd) Wm. Claus

By. Supt. Genl. I. affs

Indians

33159 F

DOMINION ARCHIVES. U. C. Sundries.

1821 - Jan.-March.

Surveyor Generals Office

York 3 February 1821.

Sir,

.....

I have likewise the honor to transmit a List of Townships wherein locations have been made in the Tract of land lately purchased from the Mississague and Chippewa Indians between the head waters of the Grand River and Lake Huron, in the said Districts.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(sgnd) Thos; Ridout.

Survey^r Genl.

George Hillier Esq.

Secretary to His Excellency

the Lieut. Governor. &c.

List of Townships in which locations have been made in the Tract of land lately purchased from the Mississague and Chippewa Indians between the head waters of the Grand River and Lake Huron - in the Gore and Home Districts. -

<u>District</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>No. of Locations.</u>
Gore.	Toronto (new survey)	178
Chinguacousy	Chinguacousy	416
	Albion	229
	Caledon	271

Survr. Genls. Office,
York 29 Jany. 1821.

(sgnd) Thos. Ridout
Survr. Genl.

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F.

INDIANS

Dept. of Indian Affairs.

ABSTRACTS AND ESTIMATES OF PRESENTS, INTENDED FOR
THE PAYMENT OF LANDS PURCHASED FROM THE INDIANS IN UPPER
CANADA.

(no page no.)

Estimated number of Resident & Visiting Indians requiring
presents, for the year 1840.

Resident

Mississaugas, River Credit.

Year.	Chiefs.	No. men.	Total	BOYS			GIRLS			Total
				Age 10 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 4	Age 10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 4	
1840.	3	65	77	13	19	20	11	15	17	240
1841.	3	66	77	15	21	22	12	16	18	250
1842.	3	62	73	14	29	22	12	19	20	254

1843. same as the year 1842.

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Dominion Archives - E Series Upper Canada

State M From 27th April 1839 to 9th February 1841

No. 480 - MISSISSAGUA INDIANS -

Thursday 6th August 1840

Credit Village - Praying to abandon their present residence
and to remove to the Saugeen territory.

The Council highly approve of the removal of the Credit Indians and they respectfully recommend that the Superintendent General of Indian affairs be directed to communicate with the Indians and to ascertain their numbers and plans - and that he communicate with the Commissioner of Crown Lands and that both these offices submit reports for the consideration of the Government and that the Indians be informed that their lands will be disposed of to the best advantage for their benefit.

Land Book "Q" 1833 - 1835, U.C., Prov. Archives.

Petition read before the Council.

27 May, 1833.

JOHN and PETER JONES.

Praying that the Petition of Joseph Sawyer & John Crane two Chiefs of the Missauga Indians residing at the River Credit which was read in Council on the 21st Feb., 1833, may be reconsidered and that the Grant therein prayed for, may be made to them.

Unless it is intended to make a division of the land at the Credit among the different families, which the Council do not contemplate they cannot recommend the alienation prayed for.

DOMINION ARCHIVES.

Indian Records. Six Nations, Niagara & Upper Canada.

1763-1819. Vol. 15.

p. 133. (note attached to page)

This is probably the draft of a report by Sir Edmund Head, (Governor in Chief, Dec. 1854 to Oct. 1861), to the Duke of Newcastle (Secretary of State for the Colonies (June 1859 to April 1864) and written some time between June 1859 and October 1861.

(sgnd) C. M. Matheson.

5th Feb. 1925.

My Lord Duke.

.....

p. -

12. The next point of grievance is the rule that an Indian woman by marrying a white man, is cut off from her share of the money belonging to her tribe.

13. It might be enough to answer that this practice is simply the continuance of the old Chippewa Law, or custom, that the wife follows her husband.

If an Indian man marries a white woman, she is adopted by the band of which her husband is a member, and she and the children of such marriage, share in all the payments made to that tribe - If an Indian woman marries a white man, she and her children are considered as cut off from her tribe, and are held to have adopted the conditions of the white people.

14. There are however reasons for the practice, arising out of the enactments, which have been specially passed for

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-2- Indian Records. Six Nations, Niagara & Upper Canada.

the protection of the aborigines. By the consolidated Statutes of Canada Chapter IX, Section I, the "term" "Indians" means only "Indians or persons of Indian blood" "or intermarried with Indians, acknowledged as members" "of the Indian tribes or bands residing upon lands which" "have never been surrendered to the Crown (or which having" "been so surrendered have been set apart or are then" "reserved for the use of any Tribe or Band of Indians in" "common,) and who themselves reside upon such lands, and" "have not been exempted from the operation of the next" "section under the other provisions of this Act; And such" "persons and such persons only shall be deemed Indians" "within the meaning of any provision of this Act or of any" "other Act or Law in force in any part of this Province" "by which any legal distinction is made between the rights" "and liabilities of Indians and those Her Majesty's" "other Canadian subjects; And the term 'Enfranchised'" "Indian" means any person to whom the next section" "would have been applicable but for the operation of the" "provisions hereinafter made in that behalf; And the term" "Tribe" includes any band or other recognized community" "of Indians."

15. Three points must be borne in mind. And "Indian" thus must be

- a. of Indian blood or intermarried with an Indian
- b. acknowledged to be a member of a Band reg-

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-3- Indian Records. Six Nations, Niagara & Upper Canada.

residing on reserved lands.

c. And must himself reside on such lands.

16. By the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, Chapter 81, any occupation of reserved Lands by white people, or bargain or sale, of any portion of such Lands except with the consent of Government is a ~~pa~~ penal offence.

17. If, as now claimed, the Indian wives and children are to be considered as having a right to share in the money payments to the Indians, it would seem to follow that they could claim a right to a share of the land also, and it would be difficult to prevent the white husband from living on the portion of the reserved tracts, claimed in right of his wife - Such occupation of the land is illegal.

18. It would be nearly impossible, to prevent white men under such circumstances from selling their interest in such occupation to other parties; by which means a wide door would be opened to squatting on the Indian Lands, and to a ~~#~~ host of irregular titles under color of which claims would be set up to portions of the reserve

The Indians themselves would be the first to complain of such a result.

19. By the first cited statute moreover all persons coming under the denomination of "Indians" as above defined, are protected in the following words

"No person shall take any Confession of Judgment of Warrant of Attorney from any Indian within Upper Canada, or by means thereof or otherwise howsoever obtain

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-4- Indian Records. Six Nations, Niagara & Upper Canada.

any judgement for any debt, or pretended debt, or upon any bond bill, note, promise, or other contract whatsoever, unless such Indian is seized in fee simple in his own sole right of real estate in Upper Canada, the title to which is derived directly, or through others by Letters Patent from the Crown, and is assessed in respect to such real estate to the amount of one hundred dollars or upwards."

20. The effect of this enactment is that no legal process will lie against "Indians" for the recovery of debts incurred by them

21. By the present ~~the~~ rule thererore of refusing to consider as Indians half breed families such as are now under discussion the number of those who can claim immunity from process for debt is diminished, and I cannot view with favor any step which would tend to increase the number of the class so privileged.

.....

27; The question respecting lands surrendered in former years is in some respects a difficult one.

In the various memorials laid before Your Grace, the general principle is tacitly ~~is~~ assumed that all Western Canada belonged to the ancestors of the present claimants, and as such, had to be bought from the tribes occupying certain spots in the ~~western~~ territory - Upon historical grounds I consider this assumption as incorrect.

The present occupants of the reserves, are not in every case descendants of the aboriginal proprietors of such lands. A great part of Canada was during the

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-5- Indian Records. Six Nations, Niagara & Upper Canada.

Indian Wars debateable ground and not the peculiar hunting limits of any particular breed. The extent therefore of the tract claimed by each tribe to a certain extent vague. It must however be confessed that there are no documents in the Indian office to shew the extinction of native title such as it is in large districts of country, and it is more than probable that land was formerly taken in some instances without consulting any of the Indian tribes, about the matter.

.....

Indian

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F.

DOMINION ARCHIVES. Department of Indian Affairs.-

Report on Indian Affairs.

B. McCaulay

April 1839.

p. 74

25 Augt.
1838

.. Mr. Jarvis in Reporting his last visit to the Manitouline Islands mentioned some jealousies supposed to exist on the part of Mr. Troulx the Roman Catholic Priest stationed there - and in his speech at the Indian Council he assured his hearers that no cause existed for the suspicious entertained - Mr. Troulx afterwards disavowed the designs and practices imputed to him - or that the Indians had been prompted to oppose the establishments contemplated by the Government - Mr. Jarvis urged the great benefits of Civilization and specially noticed Chinguakouse, a Chippawa who gave an interesting account of his conversion. His address is lengthy and is couched in the figurative and expressive style of the Indian oratory. It is very interesting in its details & its perusal in full is recommended.

From Department of Indian Affairs - Ottawa

33162

AL

Report of Commission on Indian Affairs -

(8) MISSISSAGAS OF THE RIVER CREDIT

Appendix (EEE) 20th March 8 Evidence of Chief Super't. ditto of Rev. J. Coleman
ditto of Rev. Peter Jones, ditto of Rev. D. Wright, ditto of Rev. B. Blight,
ditto of Dr. Adamson -

These Indians are the remnant of a tribe which formerly possessed a considerable portion of the Home and Gore districts which, in 1818, they surrendered the greater part for an annuity of £532-10 reserving only certain small tracts at the River Credit, and at Sixteen and twelve mile creeks. They were the first tribe converted to Christianity in Upper Canada.

Previous to the year 1823, they were wandering pagans. In that year Messrs. Peter and John Jones, the sons of a white surveyor and a Mississaga woman having been converted to Christianity and admitted members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church became anxious to redeem their countrymen from their degraded state of heathenism and destitution. They, accordingly collected a considerable number together, and by rote and frequent repetitions, taught the first principles of Christianity to the adults who were too far advanced in years to learn to read and write. In this manner the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments were committed to memory. As soon as the tribes were converted, they perceived the evils attendant on their former state of ignorance and vagrancy. They began to work, which they never had done before, they recognized the advantage of cultivating the soil; they totally gave up drinking, to which they had been greatly addicted, and became sober, industrious and consistent Christians.

In 1826, the Government with funds arising from their annuity built a handsome village for them on the River Credit, about fifteen miles west of Toronto, consisting of twenty houses. They were then about 200 in number. In 1828, they had added seven more houses, erected by themselves. The Bishop of Quebec, speaking of them in 1829, reported, "That a great proportion of the tribes had become sober and industrious in their habits, well clad as to their persons and religious in their life and conversation". In 1831, they had added eight more houses and a saw mill ~~and the Methodist Missionary Society~~. From that time to within two or three years, their improvement has continued steady although slow. Their number has been gradually on the increase. The Methodist Missionary Society had helped them to build a chapel, a school-house and a work shop. A missionary,

a school master and a schoolmistress were maintained among them by the same Society. Now Their health under the care of one or more resident medical men to whom they pay an annual salary out of their annuity, has improved. Their habits of industry have pretty well been maintained; Intoxication, although more frequent, has not again become habitual among them; their religious and moral behaviour is still very creditable; latterly however, their progress has been retarded by the uncertainty which has prevailed as to their stay in the present settlement.

In 1840, the Chiefs represented to the Government, that it would tend greatly to the advantage of the tribe to move from the Credit. Their reasons deserve to be recorded, as indicating their desire to advance in habits of religion and industry, and their just appreciation of the means by which their progress might be best promoted....

This memorial was very favorably received by the Governor in Council and the proper officers were ordered to report upon the measures necessary to carry out the proposal. No report, however, was made, and although the Indians have often renewed their petition, that the Government would enable them to remove and sell their Reserve the Indian Department, although acknowledging the expediency of the measure has taken no steps in the matter, and appears to have retarded rather than expedited the measure. The consequence has been, that, for the last three years, these Indians have been in a very unsettled state. The favorable manner in which their request was received by the Government, led them to expect an early removal, and they have therefore been induced to refrain from any further improvement of their lands, and even to neglect their existing clearances; while the absence of their former friend and pastor, the Rev. Peter Jones, who has already removed to Munsee Town, in anticipation of the tribe following him thither, has been of much disadvantage to them in a religious point of view. The delay, too, has encouraged an opposition to the removal, which although slight at first, consisting only of one family, has generally increased, until as many as nine families are now said to object, which will render the arrangement of the removal, and the division of their several interests, very complicated and difficult. It is to be hoped, however, that this difficulty may be overcome, as there can be no doubt that the removal will tend in every way to the interests of the tribe.

INDIAN RECORDS Six Nations, Niagara & Upper Canada.

1763-1819 Vol. 15.

p. 131.

26 April 1895.

Brief History of the Indian Department -

The Indian Department was managed by Officers of the Imperial Government until 1860.

In 1845 it was created a Civil Department under the control of the Governor General. Before that year the Department was Military in its character and its Officers enjoyed Military rank. The Parliamentary grant was voted in aid of the Military expenditure and the presents to the Indians were furnished by the Commissariat upon requisitions made by the Chief Superintendent. //

From 1845 to 1860 the Governor General's Secretary was ex officio Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

From 1860 to 1867 the Indian Department was connected with the Crown Lands Department, the Commissioner of Crown Lands being ex officio Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. It was placed under the Commissioner of Crown Lands by the Act 23 Vic Cap. 15 and William Spragg was appointed Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs-

From 1867 to 1873 the Department was under the control of the Secretary of State.

From 1873 to 1880 it was a Branch of the Department of the Interior, the Department of the Interior having been created by the Act 36 Vic Cap. 24 and dating from

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-2- Indian Records. Six Nations, Niagara & U. C. 1763-1819

1st July 1873.

Since 1880 the Indian Department has been a separate one under the control of the Minister of the Interior by authority of the Act 43 Vic Cap 28 assented to 7th May 1880.

DOMINION ARCHIVES.

Department of Indian Affairs -

Report on Indian Affairs,

P. McCauly

April 1839.

p. 256

No. 13. the Mississaga of the River Credit, number
240 souls.-

They have a small reserve near the mouth of the River containing 3187 acres. Their village is situated on the east bank of the Credit about two miles from the mouth, on a beautiful site. The houses of squared logs.-

The Harbour at the mouth of the Stream has lately been (been?) declared a Port of Entry. The principal expense of forming this Port has been defrayed from funds of the Tribe, who are of course entitled to a proportionate share of the Tolls.

They cultivate small patches of ground near the village, and in winter follow the chase, on the unoccupied lands to the North, between Lake Ontario and the Lakes Huron and Simcoe.

They have a resident Missionary of the Methodist Church.

1 May '57

Mr. Peter Jones addressed a letter to Colonel Ivins-- requesting him to lay before Sir F. Head a Resolution

passed as at a Council of the Credit Indians on the 29th of April previous, the purport of which was to solicit his advice on the expediency of thier selling their Reserve at the Credit and purchasing a Tract from the Canada Company near the little Thames, the Indians themselves being of the opinion that it would be to their temporal and spiritual welfare for the following resons, 1st, The poorness of the soil, 2nd The inconvenience and loss of time in farming while living in a village. 3rd The evil example of many white neighbours tempting them to drink and commit other vices. 4th That if settled on a good tract many young men now addicted to idleness might be induced to work.

13 July
1837

By a letter of Mr. Jones to Mr. Jarvis it appears the above had been withdrawn, and a copy afterwards returned at request, Mr. Jones explaines the reasons - namely, that it had been several weeks in the Indian office without being presented which Mr. / Hepburn excused owing to the multiplicity of His Excellency's occupations that afterwards the Indians altered their minds abandoning for the time the idea of removal, and as it was supposed not to have been presented they withdrew it. That they understood from Mr. Hepburn it had not been submitted but after receiving it back he discovered there was a misapprehension on that point.

Sir F. Head forwarded to Lord Glenely a communication received from Mr. Peter Jones, who was the bearer to England of a petition from the Credit Indians, praying to be assured in their lands, and that their Chiefs

P. 260 cont'd. Mississagas.

might devide them among them at their discretion.

He then hints that there is a latent object in view on the part of the missionary, and proceeds to give a narrative of his Parentage, his first visit to England, marriage and return, since which he has laboured to obtain possession of the lands belonging to those under his spiritual jurisdiction. He mentions a Petition presented by him a year before, representing the want of title to the Reserve, and the consequent uneasiness of those who had made such improvements, and the discouragement of others, and soliciting a Deed. Apprehending that this application was designed to promote other Interests than the Indians, and being neither authorised nor disposed to comply with it, it was declined. Soon afterwards he learned that Mr. Jones had made arrangements for convening a radical meeting of all the Indians in the Province at the Credit, which he took measures to counteract, owing to which Jones implored his forbearance and assured him the meeting should not take place.

He also state that in May 1837 Mr. Jarvis wrote to him, soliciting in the name of the Credit Indians his advice as to the propriety of selling the Reserve, and purchasing a tract from the Canada Company in the little River Thames living as their reasons for removing, those above mentioned. His Excellency was surprised under the supposed flourishing condition of the river Credit settlement, and the interest taken in its prosperity, to hear that village life was not suitable to the aborigines of America and produced vice and misery - but distrusting

p. 262 cont'd. Mississagas.

Mr. Jone's objects, he was prepared to disapprove of the project, when Mr. Jones withdrew the application. Mr. Jone's explanation is given above. He then alluded to a Petition from Coldwater, proposing that John Jones (a brother of the Missionary) should be invested with all the property of the Cold Water Indians, as being approved of at a regular Council in which the Chief ~~and~~ Miscance presided such request was refused, and soon afterwards Mr. Peter Jones got up the Petition to Her Majesty and a Power of attorney couched in legal language which the Indians cannot comprehend.

He recommends that Mr. Jones be referred to the Executive
O 6 Mar. 1838 Government of this Province. As expected, Mr. Peter Jones solicited Title deeds and represented that in 1818 the River Credit Indians ceded the greatest portion of their Territory for an annuity of £522.10 of which the full sum was paid for two years, and then reduced to £472.10 without any known reason. The balance (being £50 yearly) is claimed from 1820 to 1837. with Interest. It appears that in 1818, these Indians ceded to the Crown, a tract of 648,~~000~~ acres, for a yearly annuity of £522.10. This tract now comprises a large portion of the ~~Muskeg~~ ^{Home} and Gore Districts.

Mr. Jones in reporting upon this point says, that by a provisional agreement of the 28th Octr. 1818, 646,000 acres of land were surrendered by the Mississaga Tribe for an annuity of £522.10 forever, and that he can find no trace of any authority for its reduction. That up to 1820 it was paid in full - but from there to the year 1835 it fell short £50 yearly, - why he cannot explain, although an inquiry was set

p. 265. Mississagas cont'd.

on foot by his predecessor. That in 1836, and since, the full sum has been advanced, and that Colonel Civins assured Mr. Jones the arrears should be made good as soon as the period omitted was accurately ascertained. He considers the Indians entitled to £50 £ for 15 years - reckoned from 1st April 1821 to 1st April 1836, being £750, but he adds that to enable the Credit Indians to pay up their Harbour Stock there was advanced to them in 1836 and 1837 £1611.0.8 from which deducting the annuity for three years of £1045 would leave £66.8£566.0.8. to be subtracted from the above arrears of 750 leaving only £183.19.4 which he recommends should be immediately paid.
.....

The Colonial Advocate.

York, Thurs. Nov. 1, 1827.

At the recent session of the Canada Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Peter Jones, a converted Indian, whose disinterested labours among the natives of the forest have been greatly blessed, was received into the travelling connection at the usual salary of one hundred dollars per annum, having refused a pressing invitation from another denomination to become their missionary, with a salary of eight hundred dollars a year.-- Christian Adv.

Completed by Mary Niceli for Hilda Bull 33173
in connection with the Catalogue of the
Perkins Hall Historical Collection
H.H.M.

4
Peter Jones, the native missionary to the Indians, and one of the first missionaries in Peel County, was born in 1802 at the heights of Burlington Bay, son of Augustus Jones and Tuhbenahneequay, daughter of a chief of the Mississauga Tribe of the Ojibway nation. In 1820, at the request of his father, he was baptized at the Mohawk Church, being convinced that it was a duty he owed the Great Spirit, also, as from reading a sermon, he had begun to think that the Christian religion was true. From the time of his conversion he was always very much impressed with the piety of others, whenever he came in contact with it, and in 1824 kept a small day school at his father's, spending much time in reading the Bible and any good books available. At this time he commenced, timidly at first, to speak in public and assisted in the Sabbath School at Davisville. In 1824 the first Methodist Indian Church was built in Canada, at Davisville; it was a hewed log-house, erected principally by the Indian converts. From that time on, this noble worker laboured much among his people, preaching, visiting and advancing Indian interests, and with headquarters established at the Indian mission on the Credit he carried on his extensive work with the most gratifying results. He was much esteemed by the Indians for his never-tiring efforts and so zealous was he in spreading the Word of God amongst them that, even in the latter years of his life, in failing health, he visited many of the distant missions. He passed away, June 28th, 1856.

Christian Guardian 10 Mar. 1847.

Died - In this City, . . . the 7th inst.
of small pox, Mr Augustus Jones,
youngest brother of Rev. P. Jones,
Indian missionary.

88878

This Jones family is very important.

John Jones, the father, is a
business man, Peter Jones the son,

is also a business man well known
in the city at the Credit mission

John Jones one of the men married
a daughter of Joseph Beant in
the first year of his life.

~~John Jones~~

11.5

33176

Ontario Archives. 1806.

Jones

147. Peter Jones, lot 7, con. 1. S.S. Toronto Twp. signed the
agreement entered into by settlers in the 3 townships
purchased from the Mississagwas in 1806.

Drawn 30 July 1806 W. Chewitt Presen.

33177

The Reverend Peter Jones of the River Credit in the Township
of Toronto appeared in open Court and was recognized as being
a Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church whereupon he took
the oath of allegiance and his certificate under the marriage
act was duly signed.

Home District, General Quarter Sessions, 3rd July, 1st 34.

(an extract)

Grape Islands, August 13 - 1830.

Dear Brother

Since I have been here, I have ascertained
the mind and wish of Brother Case, about changing
my mode of life. He thinks, that owing to the situation
of things, and my standing in the church that it will
not do for me to think about getting burdened with a
wife at present, and further thinks that the person
of whom I mentioned to him, would not be calculated
for a suitable companion for many reasons. I am
therefore under the necessity of requesting that you
will inform Sister Anna to abandon all hopes of getting
her desired object. I have no hatred nor ill will
against her whatever, and I shall always be happy
to treat her as a sister in the Lord, hoping that
her disappointment (if it can be called such) will
terminate (?) for her present & eternal happiness.

You can communicate this intelligence to

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Sister Anna in such a way as your wisdom may direct.

I sincerely hope that our beloved Christina and all our friends who know the circumstances will use their influence in suppressing any hard feelings that may arise on this subject. If our friends have any regard for me and for our family I am sure they will readily agree in opinion with those that have experience and are at the head of the Church.

I feel that I have done all I could in this matter as far as my feelings would allow me to go, and leave it all to the Lord, whose leading providence I desire to follow in all my ways - I am yours affectionately &c.

(sgd) Peter Jones

to Mr. John Jones
River Credit

An extract of a letter to John Jones apparently copied
in Mrs. Peter Jones' handwriting.

M.S.

Victoria College Library

From Dominion Archives -

Notes - RE AUGUSTUS JONES (Indian Department) 33181

Augustus and Henry Jones were struck off the Six Nation Pay List in 1859 and restored to the pay list again in 1863.

(Dr. P.E.Jones was our Government Agent. He was the son of Rev.Peter at the New Credit and was Agent from 1887 to 1897)

Augustus Jones was adopted by the Indians because his family were on the pay list.

Diary of Mrs. Peter Jones, 1833.

2nd February, 1834, Sunday.

On Sunday the 2nd of february my dear Peter and I went to Mr. Case's for the purpose of having a class formed, we met there Mr. Whitehead Mr. Jones' Father and Polly Brant. Mr. W. commenced by reading a portion from "Judgment to come." We then sang and Mr. C. prayed, after this he mentioned the purport of our meeting, gave a short account of his experiences, then called on Mr. A. Jones, after him Mr. Whitehead, Peter, Mrs. Case, Polly Brant, he then spoke to me but I was too trembling to answer or rise, he asked me several questions, no doubt with a motive to remove my embarrassment, but they had a contrary effect, & I felt much cast down and as tho' this was a cross too heavy for me to bear -

Peter Jones--half-breed Indian preacher.

Married Miss Field, English woman, very well known and
liked.

Married her while in England, with Merton Ryerson

General Adamson came out in 1816 with the Campbells.

The Campbells -- founders of Kingston.

Mrs. Peter Jones.

From Mrs. Jameson's Diary.

Peter Jones is the second chief and religious teacher; he was in England a few years ago to raise contributions for his people, and married a young enthusiastic Englishwoman with a small property. She has recently quitted the village to return to Europe.

HISTORY OF METHODISM IN CANADA BY GEORGE F. PLAYTER
VOLUME I.

P. 218

The third step was the conversion of an Indian youth, named Peter Jones. He was born on the heights of Burlington Bay, Canada West, January 1st, 1802. His father, Augustus Jones, was a surveyor, and in exploring the forest became intimate with two Indian women. After hearing the Methodist preachers, he was converted. He put away one of the women, the mother of Peter, who went off with her tribe, and married the other, a daughter of a chief of the Ojibway Indians. The child was brought up by the mother in the customs and superstitions of her people. For fourteen years, he lived in and wandered about the woods with the tribe in Canada and United States. He was named Kahkewaquonaby, which means, sacred waving feathers, referring to feathers plucked from the eagle. He was taught to use the bow and arrow, and afterwards was expert with the gun, and also in the use of the canoe and spear to catch fish. In 1816, however his father sent him for nine months to an English school, in the township of Saltfleet, where he was taught to read, write and cypher. His family now moved from the head of the lake Ontario to the Grand River, and settled among the Mohawks. In 1820, he was baptized in the Mohawk church, at the desire of his father and began to think the Christian religion true. But when he saw the whites get drunk, quarrel, fight,

-2-

From

HISTORY OF METHODISM IN CANADA BY GEORGE F. PLAYTER
VOLUME I.

and cheat the poor Indians, he thought the Indian's religion
the best. Though a wild Indian youth, he never fell into
the vice of drunkenness. In 1822, he worked at brickmaking
in the summer, and went to school in the winter. In the
spring of 1823, he lived with his father, and worked on
his farm, near the Mohawk village.....
.....

For further information this book is in Mr. Bull's library.

Land Book T. U. C. 1837-1839. Prov. Archives.

p. 96.

21 Sept. 1837.

Petition read before the Council.

John Jones. praying that the peculiar nature of his claim to the land referred to in his former petition and which claim was considered in Council on the 20th April last, may be reconsidered on the ground that the title of his brother the Revd. Peter Jones, missionary, to the like quantity leased to him by the Credit Indians for Services has been confirmed, and as the above are to the best of his belief, the only grants ever made by the Indians at the Credit of their lands to Individuals.

On the new Grounds stated by the petitioner, namely, that under the same title, granted in and by the same Indian Deed, his brother had been confirmed in a like appropriation of Credit Indian Lands, The Council respectfully recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted but that such concession be not held as a precedent in any other transactions of a like nature.

Approved.

page 104.

30 Sept. 1837.

Petition read before the Council.

John Jones. Brother of the Revd. Peter Jones. Stating that by order in Council of 21st Sept. 1837 he was confirmed in a like appropriation of Credit Indian Lands,

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-2- John Jones.

and under the same title as his Brother vist. 100 aca.
of land to each that he has had the remaining 100 aca.
of the block of 200 aca. leased to himself and his
brother, surveyed by Mr. D. P. Surveyor H. J. Castle,
and praying that the deeds of 100 aca. may issue to
him agreeably to the description of Mr. D. P. S.
H. J. Castle.

Recommended that the deed issue according to
F.
the description and survey of Mr. J. Castle.

Approved.

33189
JC

Land Book T. U. C. 1837-1839. Prov. Archives.
252.

12 April 1838.

Petition read before the Council.

Augustus Jones. Stating that he is the claimant of one hundred acrs. of land being Lot 19, Twp. of Cayuga which he leased from his late father Augustus Jones, being parcel of a tract of 4800 acs. which was originally granted and leased to his father by the late Capt. Joseph Brant (agent for the Six Nations Indians) and praying that his title may be confirmed. Read the report of William Hepburne Esq., acting Trustee of the Six Nations Indians, Stating that he sees no reason to suspect any unfairness in the Petitioner's title and recommends its confirmation by patent.

Recommended according to the report of the acting Trustee.

Appd.

Alexander Wood's Letter Book

Rich^d. Cartwright Esq^r York 25.. August 1803

My Landlord being indebted to Silas Hopkins on Acc^t of a Mortgage for about 700 D^r on this shell of a House has been pressing me to purchase and relieve him of the debt. ...The Amount of Norrises debt to Hopkins it meant to pay part of a sum owing by the later to Mr Augustus Jones, and Jones wished the money to be paid into your hands on his account now the whole seems to depend on the sale of this House to an eligible purchaser and prompt payment-- ...The inconveniency of moving and the difficulty of renting a comfortable House here, induces me to come into terms about the one I now inhabit, otherwise I would not think of purchasing- ...

1822

The Estreat of Moses Polly late of the Township of
Toronto labourer, for an Assault and Battery on
Absalom Jones, whereof he has been Indicted
and was convicted on the twenty first day of
January and his fine is set at five shillings
which he paid to the Deputy Sheriff in Court.

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33192